**Everything to be practised from: Cvičebnice angl. gramatiky (Gráf, Peterson) – tzv. zrcadlová A-Č**

**Englishpage.com, helpforenglish.com**

**irregular verbs nepravidelná slovesa**

**skupiny podle rytmu a tvoření**

say – said – said be – was/were - been pay – paid – paid see – saw – seen lay – laid - laid go – went – gone/been

eat – ate – eaten

keep – kept – kept

sweep – swept –swept know – knew – known

sleep – slept - slept grow- grew - grown

meet – met – met throw – threw – thrown

leave – left – left blow – blew - blown

lead – led – led fly – flew – flown

read - read – read draw – drew - drawn

lose – lost – lost

sing – sang – sung

sell – sold - sold ring – rang – rung

tell – told – told swim – swam - swum

drink – drank - drunk

spend – spent - spent sink – sank – sunk

send – sent - sent begin – began – begun

learn – learnt - learnt

build – built – built break – broke – broken

wake – woke – woken

buy – bought – bought speak – spoke – spoken

bring – brought – brought freeze – froze - frozen

think – thought – thought choose – chose – chosen

fight – fought - fought

teach – t**a**ught – taught !!! take – took – taken

catch – c**a**ught – caught shake – shook - shaken

run – ran - run

(be)come – (be)came – (be)come

have – had – had

make – made – made drive – drove – driven (a car, bus, tram…)

hear – heard – heard ride – rode – ridden (a horse, motorbike…)

hold – held – held rise – rose – risen

sit – sat – sat write – wrote – written

get – got - got give – gave – given

forget – forgot – forgotten

stand – stood – stood

understand – understood – understood

cost – cost – cost

put – put – put

cut – cut – cut

shut – shut – shut

hit – hit – hit

set – set – set

let – let – let

spread – spread - spread

!!! find – found – found = najít x found – ed -ed = založit (UK was founded in 1348.)

!!! feel – felt – felt = cítit x fall – fell - fallen = upadnout (fallen angels)

!!! lay – laid – laid = položit x lie – lay – lain =ležet / lie – lied – lied (not tell the truth

* **PASSIVE VOICE/TRPNÝ ROD**

We usually prefer the passive when it is not important who or what performs the action.

The passive is used much more often in English than in Czech, in specialized texts in particular.

**Tense/Verb form Active voice**  **Passive voice**

Simple Present keeps is kept

Present Contin./Progressive is keeping is being kept

Simple Past kept was kept

Past Cont./Progressive was keeping was being kept

Pres. Perf. has kept has been kept

Past Perf. had kept had been kept

Future will keep will be kept

Conditional would keep would be kept

**Překlad** trpného rodu - příklady:

… the work will be finished on Monday … práce **bude dokončena** v pondělí

… when they are asked to work with specialized texts … když **jsou požádáni**, aby pracovali s odbor. texty

… English is spoken in many countries … anglicky **se mluví** v mnoha zemích

… Many large houses are being turned into flats. … spousta velkých domů **se přestavuje** na byty.

… the lecture will be given … přednáška **se bude konat**

… why Prof. Newman was not given the prize … proč prof. Newman **nedosta**l tu cenu

… She felt as if she was being observed. … Měla pocit jako by ji někdo **pozoroval**.

… Has everyone been informed? … **Informovali** všechny? **Řekli** to všem?

… I was sent something else. … Bylo mi posláno něco jiného./ **Poslali mi**…..

… This box can be made in 10-15 minutes. … Tato krabice může být vyrobena/..**můžete vyrobit**…

… Drunk drivers should be fined and banned from driving. … Opilí řidiči **by měli být pokutováni** a **mělo by jim být řízení zakázáno.**

* **CONDITIONAL SENTENCES/PODMÍNKOVÉ VĚTY**

**JESTLIŽE, KDYŽ, -LI**

* **Zero conditional sentences** say what **is usually true or always happens** under certain conditions.

**If** I **wake up** early, I **have** a cup of coffee and **read** the newspaper.

I **walk** to work **if** it **isn´t raining**. **If** it **rains**, I **drive** to work.

* **First conditional sentences** say what will or may happen **in the future** under certain conditions (**may** is less certain than **will**).

**If** he **feels** ill, he **won´t/will not go** to work. **Jestliže, když, -li** : **Bude-li se cítit** nemocný, **nepůjde** do práce.

**If** I **don´t feel** weel, I **may go** and see the doctor. **Jestliže, když, -li:** Když **se nebudu cítit** dobře, **možná půjdu** k lékaři.

**If** I **miss** the train, I**´ll take** a taxi. Jestliže **zmeškám** vlak, **vezmu** si taxík.

You **may be** late **if** you **don´t go** now. **Možná přijdeš** pozdě (Může se stát, že…), pokud teď **neodejdeš**.

**If** water **is heated** to 100˚ Celsius, it **will boil**.

* **Second conditional sentences** **KDYBY**

say what **would or might happen** in the future under certain conditions (which we think are **improbable or unlikely**)

**If** I **felt** ill, I **would stop** smoking. **Kdybych se cítil** nemocný, **přestal bych** kouřit.

**If** you **asked** him, he **might lend** you some money. **Kdyby ses** ho **zeptal**, **možná by ti půjčil** nějaké peníze.

say how things **would or might be different** under certain **unreal or impossible** conditions in the present

**If** I **had** a lot of money, I **would/I´d buy** a Rolls Royce.

**If** I/she/they **were** younger, I/she/they **would do** sports every day.

**If** my brother **were** a teacher, he**´d be** popular with the students.

**If** I **were** you, I**´d look** for a new job.

**If** you **were** 18, you **could vote** in the election.

* **Third conditional sentences** are used to describe **imagined past situations and their consequences**

**If** I **had seen** George, I **would have told** him the news. **Kdybych byl viděl** George, **byl bych** mu **řekl** tu novinku.

**If** I **had known** about the delay, I **wouldn´t have got** to the airport so early.

What **would** you **have done** **if** you **had overslept**? Co **bys byl dělal**, **kdybys byl zaspal**?

**Unless** means **if not:** I can´t do it **if** you **don´**t help me. **=** I can´t do it **unless** you **help** me**.**

* **INVERSION/INVERZE – main uses**

generally means putting the verb before the subject

is mostly used in written English or in a very formal style of speaking ( e.g. lectures, public speeches, etc.)

* in **conditional** sentences instead of „if“

**Had she known** what was going to happen, she would never have left her child there. (= If she had known…)

**Were I older**, I would live on my own. (= If I were older…)

**Did I know** her in person, I would contact her. (= If I knew her…)

* after cetrain adverbs and adverbial phrases (**not only, hardly, rarely, never, seldom**, etc.)

Not only **did it snow**, but there was a thunderstorm as well.

Hardly **had I come** home when a storm started.

Never **have I felt** better.

* after adverbial and other expressions

There **goes the Rector**!

On the pavement **lay an old woman**.

In the house **were two small children**.

Round the corner **appeared a strange person**.

* **RELATIVE CLAUSES/VZTAŽNÉ VĚTY**
* **defining relative clauses** give **essential information** about a person or thing (without the information in this relative clause the sentence has no meaning)

The actor **who first played the part of James Bond** was Sean Connery.

The film **which/that made diCaprio famous** was Titanic. Titanic was the film **which made diCaprio famous**.

The town **where I live** is not far from the motorway.

The people **whose house I´m renting** are on holiday.

The council promised to pay for any repairs **which were needed** before I moved in.

This is the reason **why** I´m so angry now.

The woman **to whom you spoke** is the manager.

* **non-defining relative clauses** add **extra non-essential information** (the main sentence has a meaning without the relative clause)

Sean Connery, **who first played the part of James Bond,** has a strong Scottish accent.

Chester, **where I was born**, is in the north of England.

The company, **whose workers are well paid**, has factories all over the world.

Forrest Gump film, **which/that was made in 1994**, starred Tom Hanks.

My best friend, **whose name is Tim**, is moving to Canada, **which is a long way from here**.

* **IRREGULAR PLURALS OF GREEK OR LATIN ORIGIN**

